

CHAPTER 7 GLOSSARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE INDEX

NUMERIC

771 – 23 CFR 771 (Revised 1987) Federal Highway Administration regulations governing the preparations of environmental impact statements and related documents.

777 – 23 CFR 777 (1980) Federal Highway Administration regulations providing policy and procedures for evaluation and mitigation for impacted privately owned wetlands.

A

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

Abatement – A reduction in degree or intensity of a substance or quality normally related to highway traffic noise.

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Affected Environment – The physical features, land, area or areas to be influenced, affected or created by a transportation improvement under consideration used to promote a baseline for which a project is evaluated; also includes various social and environmental factors and conditions pertinent to an area.

Air Emission – Physical, chemical or biological substance emitted into the ambient air which contains air pollutants as defined in Section 302 of the Clean Air Act.

Alignment – The line that represents the location of a highway being considered as a new highway.

Alternative – One of a number of specific transportation improvement proposals, alignments, options, design choices, etc. in a study.

Following detailed analysis one improvement alternative is chosen for implementation. Sometimes, the term "alternate" is used interchangeably with "Alternative".

ANSI – American National Standards Institute.

Aquifer – A water-bearing bed of stratum of permeable rock, sand or gravel capable of yielding considerable quantities of water to wells or springs.

ASCE – American Society of Civil Engineers

B

Banker – See Project Finance Committee.

BMP – Best Management Practices

C

CAA – The Clean Air Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-604) set air quality requirements and milestones, mandated greater integration of transportation and air quality planning procedures, and established penalties for failure to meet requirements.

CAAA – The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549) set air quality standards and established procedures for monitoring and improving existing air quality.

Categorical Exclusion (CE) – A classification given to federally-aid projects or actions that do not have a significant effect on the environment, either individually or cumulatively. Once a categorical exclusion is approved for a project, environmental approval requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been satisfied.



CEQ – Council on Environmental Quality (Established by NEPA). A board appointed by the President of the United States to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government in light of NEPA regulations.

CEQ-REGS – Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (1978) Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA.

CEQ Regulations – Directives issued by the Federal Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-1508) that govern the development and issuance of environmental policy and procedures for federal actions by public agencies. The regulations contain definitions, spell out applicability and responsibilities, and mandate certain processes and procedures to be followed by state agencies that administer federally funded programs.

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations. Rules for putting law into practice.

Charette – a term that is used to describe a focused gathering of individuals who come together for the purpose of working very intensely, for a short period of time, to produce a product or accomplish a specific objective.

Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAAAs) – Federal legislation passed in 1990 to change both federal and state approaches to regulating air quality; mandating programs to curb acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions. The CAAAs call for emission reduction measures in air quality non-attainment areas, including the consideration of transportation control measures (TCMs) as part of transportation improvement projects. Projects in non-attainment areas may not 1)

increase total emissions beyond established budgets, and 2) increase the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMTs); the number of cars on the roadways must be reduced by encouraging drivers to use mass transit, ridesharing, and carpooling.

Clean Water Act – Legislation implemented by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) that requires a Section 404 permit be issued prior to the discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States” (including wetlands) or construction in “navigable waters” or activities within a floodplain.

CMAQ – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program that amended the CAA in 1990. The amendments required further reductions in the amount of permissible tailpipe emissions, initiated more stringent control measures in areas that still failed to attain the NAAQS (nonattainment areas), and provided for a stronger, more rigorous linkage between transportation and air quality planning. The main goal of CMAQ is to fund transportation projects that reduce emissions in nonattainment and maintenance areas. The CMAQ program is jointly administered by the FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

CMS – Congestion Management System. CMS provides for the effective management of new and existing transportation facilities through development and implementation of operational and travel demand management strategies. CMS provides information to decision-makers on system performance and the effectiveness of implemented strategies.



COE – US Army Corps of Engineers (Department of Defense)

Comprehensive Plan – The general, inclusive long-range statement of the future development of a community. The plan is typically a map accompanied by description and supplemented by policy statements that direct future capital improvements in an area.

Constraints – More commonly described as environmental features. Important resources, facilities or other features of a study area located in or adjacent to an existing or proposed transportation corridor that serve to restrain, restrict, or prevent the ready implementation of proposed transportation improvements in a given area; may include natural or physical resources, important structures, manner of payment and various administrative requirements which must be met.

Controlled Access – Partial or full access restriction that gives preference to through traffic. Also provides for connections to selected public routes and to certain other adjacent locations where vehicles can enter or leave a roadway safely without interfering with through traffic.

Cooperating Agency – As defined in the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, any organization other than the lead federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. CEQ emphasizes that agency cooperation should begin early in the NEPA process.

Corridor – A strip of land between two termini within which traffic, topography, environment, and other characteristics are evaluated for transportation purposes.

Criteria of Effect – The Advisory Council on Historic Preservations' definition of change to historic properties caused by a federal action.

CSS – Context Sensitive Solutions is a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders in developing a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic, and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility.

Cultural Resources Investigations – Studies that result in identification of cultural resources (buildings, structures and archaeological sites) constructed over fifty years ago or of recent construction and demonstrably significant based on National Register of Historic Places guidelines, via literature research, photo documentation, analysis, and interpretation.

Cumulative Impact – The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

D

DEIS – Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Design Year – The specified future year, normally 20 years in the future, taking into consideration projected volumes of traffic.



Determination of Effect – A finding made by the DOTD for federal actions, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation), which determines whether a proposed project affects a property included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Determination of Eligibility – The process of assembling documentation to render professional evaluation of the historical significance of a property. The DOTD, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer applies National Register of Historic Places criteria when deciding matters of historical significance.

DHS – Department of Homeland Security

Direct Effects – Influences or occurrences caused by a given action and occurring at the same time as the action. Changes in noise levels, traffic volumes or visual conditions are some examples of direct effects generated by transportation improvements.

DOI – Department of the Interior

DOT – Department of Transportation (Federal or State Highway Department)

DOTD – Department of Transportation and Development

E

Environment – Natural, economic, cultural or social features.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – The document prepared in compliance with NEPA for projects in which the significance of the environmental impact is not clearly established or are anticipated to be significant. If, at any point in the process of preparing or processing an

EA, it is discovered that the project would result in any significant impacts to the environment, then an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared.

Environmental Classification – An internal determination as to which type of environmental documentation is appropriate for federal actions.

Environmental Document Reevaluation – An update to an existing document prepared whenever changes occur over time to single or cumulative project conditions that might cause new or more severe environmental impacts or to evaluate a project with respect to new or changed environmental rules, regulations or laws.

Environmental Exclusion (EE) – A classification given to projects that may not initially be considered for Federal funding and do not require a Federal action or permit that do not have a significant effect on the environment, either individually or cumulatively. An environmental exclusion is similar to a Categorical Exclusion, except that the actions normally taken by the lead Federal agency under NEPA are the responsibility of the DOTD.

Environmental Finding (EF) – A decision document similar to a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), but for projects that may not initially be considered for Federal funding and do not require a Federal action or permit. The Environmental Finding is prepared by, and the responsibility of the DOTD.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – The document prepared in compliance with NEPA when impacts from a project are anticipated to be significant.

Environmental Justice – Efforts to avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and low-income populations with respect to human health and the environment. Executive Order 12898. Reference FHWA Actions to address Environmental Justice, FHWA (6644.23).

Environmental Record (ER) – A decision document similar to a Record of Decision (ROD), but for projects that may not initially be considered for Federal funding and do not require a Federal action or permit. The Environmental Record is prepared by the DOTD and presents the basis for selecting and approving a specific transportation proposal that has been evaluated. Like a Record of Decision, the Environmental Record identifies the alternative selected in the Final EIS, the alternatives considered, measures to minimize harm, monitoring or enforcement programs, and an itemized list of commitments and mitigation measures.

Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) – An environmental study conducted to assess the potential for contamination of a property or parcel with hazardous substances. The process by which a person or entity seeks to determine if a particular parcel of real property (including improvements) has been impacted by hazardous substances and/or petroleum products.

E.O. – Executive Order. Presidential mandate regarding a specific area of concern.

E.O. 11991 – Executive Order (1977) Directed the CEQ Guidelines to be rewritten as regulations binding on all Federal actions, and to reduce paperwork.



EPA – Environmental Protection Agency**F**

Farmland – As defined by the Farmland Protection Policy Act, “farmland” means prime or unique farmland as defined in Section 1540(c)(1) of the Act, or farmland that is determined by the appropriate state or local governmental agency, or agencies, with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be farmland of statewide or local importance. Such land may include more than actual cropland (i.e., it may include fallow or abandoned cropland, grazing land and forested land). It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage, thereby excluding developed land with a density of 30 structures per 40-acre area; lands identified as urbanized area (UA) on the US Census Bureau Map; lands shown as urban area (i.e. mapped with that tint overprint.) on USGS topographic maps; lands shown as urban-built-up on the USDA Important Farmland Maps; and all assessment criteria on the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 – A federal law (Public Law 97-98; 7 USC 4201) requiring federal agencies to consider the adverse effects of federal programs on farmland preservation, consider alternative actions, and as appropriate, consider mitigation that could lessen adverse effects.

Feasibility Study – Refers to systematic evaluations to better assess the desirability or practicality of further developing a proposed action. Such studies are typically performed during the planning stage, or very early in the preliminary development phase when improvement proposals or design concepts need to be more fully investigated.



Federal Action – A highway or transit project proposed for FHWA or FTA funding. It also includes actions such as joint and multiple use permits, other federal permits and approvals, changes in access control, etc., which may or may not involve a commitment of Federal funds.

FEIS – Final Environmental Impact Statement

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHPA – Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration (Department of Transportation). An agency of the USDOT responsible for carrying out federal highway and transportation programs and mandates.

Field Review – A site visit conducted by the DOTD to gather or verify data, define scopes of work, perform analyses, and make decisions for specific projects.

Final Design – Involves the development of detailed working drawings (plans), specifications and estimates, for transportation projects, securing needed right-of-way, utility agreements and required permits.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) – A document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action/project will not have a significant effect on the natural or human environment and for which an environment impact statement will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need

not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference (40 CFR 1508.3).

FPPA – Farmland Protection Policy Act (1981)

FTA – Federal Transit Administration (Department of Transportation). An agency of the USDOT responsible for carrying out federal transit programs and mandates.

FWPCA – Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act. Its objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.

FWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of Interior)

G

General Bridge Act of 1946 – 33 USC 525. The general Bridge Act of 1946 established authority to issue permits for bridges and causeways across navigable waters of the United States. Permit program administered by the US Coast Guard.

GIS – Geographic Information System

The Green Book – AASHTO's publication, "*A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets*". Several state DOT's, including DOTD, have adopted the publication as the standard for highway geometric design.

H

Habitat – a complex of natural, primarily native or indigenous vegetation, not currently subject to cultivation or artificial landscaping, a primary purpose of which is to provide habitat for wildlife, either terrestrial or aquatic.



Hazardous Waste – Wastes identified by characteristics, source, or specific substance as found in 40 CFR 261. A hazardous waste may: 1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or morbidity in either an individual or the total population; and 2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed, or otherwise managed.

HCM – *Highway Capacity Manual*

Headwaters – Headwaters means non-tidal rivers, streams, and their lakes and impoundments, including adjacent wetlands, that are part of a surface tributary system to an interstate or navigable water of the US upstream of the point on the river or stream at which the average annual flow is less than five cubic feet per second. The US Army Corps of Engineers may estimate this point from available data by using the mean annual area precipitation, area drainage basin maps, and the average runoff coefficient, or by similar means. For streams that are dry for long periods of the year, the Corps may establish the point where headwaters begin as that point on the stream where a flow of five cubic feet per second is equaled or exceeded 50 percent of the time. 33 CFR 330.2(d).

HQ – FHWA Headquarter Offices

Human Environment – Human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement. When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social

and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment. 40 CFR 1508.14.

I

Identification of Alternatives – The DOTD’s engineering and environmental evaluations, in which the DOTD identifies and chooses an initial set of study alternatives that address the stated program objectives and the project need, and which are sensitive to the resources and land uses of a study area. The process involves a wide variety of possible options, assessing the merits and drawbacks, and choosing those that should be carried forward. Alternatives to be studied normally include the No-Build or no-action alternative, an upgrading of the existing roadway alternative, new transportation routes and locations, transportation systems management strategies, multi-modal alternatives if warranted, and any combination of the above.

Impacts – Positive or negative effects upon the natural or human environment resulting from transportation projects.

Indirect Effects – Impacts that can be expected to result from a given action that occurs later in time or farther removed in distance; for example, induced changes to land use patterns, population density or growth rate.

Interested Community – A compilation of the names and addresses of persons or groups affected by or interested in a specific transportation project. This information is gathered and maintained by DOTD or local planning agencies during the course of transportation project studies.



ISTEA – Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991) (Public Law 102-240) established the policy of developing an economic, efficient and environmentally sound rational transportation system. To further this goal, ISTEA conceived transportation enhancement activities and requires that transportation policy to advance the objectives of regional and metropolitan planning by considering the "overall social, economic, energy, and environmental effects" of improvement projects.

J

Jurisdictional Determination (JD) – A site survey or document review performed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to officially determine whether or not a given parcel of land is subject to regulation as waters of the United States, and if so, the extent of the area. This is generally applied to wetlands, but may also be used to determine jurisdictional issues with respect to headwater streams, ditches and similar areas.

K

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (Keeper) – The official responsible for the administration of the National Register of Historic Places within the National Park Service. One duty of the Keeper is to provide a formal determination of eligibility on cultural resources submitted when there is disagreement between the federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

L

LDEQ – Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

LDNR – Louisiana Department of Natural Resources



LDWF – Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fish

Logical Termini – Logical termini for project development are defined as 1) rational end points for a transportation improvement, and 2) rational end points for a review of the environmental impacts. The environmental impact review frequently covers a broader geographic area than the strict limits of the transportation improvements.

LOS – Level of Service. Level of Service is a quality measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, generally in terms of such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and comfort and convenience. Six LOS are defined, with letters designating each level, from A to F. LOS A represents the best operating conditions and LOS F the worst. Each level of service represents a range of operating conditions and the driver's perception of those conditions. Safety is not included in the measures that establish service levels.

LWCFA – Land And Water Conservation Fund Act (See Section 6(f)).

M

Mapping – A plan surface with graphic or photographic representation of land or water depicting the study area for a project. Existing alignments, alternatives, engineering design features, and environmental constraints are plotted on various types of mapping. Photogrammetric (aerial) mapping assists in resource identification and studies. Topographic (base) mapping provides a foundation in alignment layout. Property tax maps, and traffic data maps also are consulted in the transportation development process. The type and scale of mapping are selected to fit the terrain and land use intensity of the study area as well as the level of detail in the proposed design.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan – Official intermodal transportation plan that is developed and adopted through the metropolitan transportation planning process for the metropolitan planning area.

MIS – A Major Investment Study (MIS) is a comprehensive transportation planning process designed to identify and address the mobility needs of a particular study area. It typically compares alternative modes of transportation. The goal of a MIS is to select a Preferred Investment Strategy(s) for the corridor. Collaborative decision-making, proactive public involvement and early consideration of environmental and social factors are important components of the MIS.

Mitigation – Mitigation includes 1) avoiding the impact all together by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, 2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, 3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, 4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation or maintenance operations during the life of the action, and 5) compensating for the impact be replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation Measures – Specific design or other project commitments made during the environmental evaluation and study process that serve to moderate or lessen impacts deriving from the proposed action. These measures may include planning and development commitments, environmental measures, right-of-way improvements, and agreements with resource or other agencies to affect construction or post-construction action. Mitigation includes:

- Reducing and eliminating impacts.



- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

MOA – Memorandum of Agreement (agreement with an agency outside of DOTD.)

MOE – Measure of Effectiveness

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding (agreement with another DOT agency.)

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization. MPO's were mandated by the Federal Highway Act of 1973 to provide a cooperative, comprehensive, and continuing transportation planning and decision-making process. The process encompasses all modes and covers both short-range and long-range transportation planning. MPO plans and programs are reviewed by the FHWA and the FTA.

MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – Passed in 1969, the federal legislation requiring agencies of the federal government to

document the environmental impact of federal actions. The NEPA process is enforced by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) – Mandated by Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of pollutants from point or non-point sources into surface waters (including wetlands) for disposal purposes; intended to regulate the amount of sediment, chemicals, heavy metals, and biological wastes discharged in wastewater. Currently applies to storm water discharges from construction projects disturbing one acre or more.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – The national list of districts, sites, buildings, and structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. It is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Section 101(a)(1)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Natural Resource – An asset, such as wetlands, wildlife, streams, aquatic life, etc., which must be considered in the development of a NEPA document.

NCHRP – National Cooperative Highway Research Program

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act (1969) Sets broad national policy regarding the environment and established implementation procedures. Federal legislation requires states to document the environmental impact of transportation projects.

NHS – National Highway System



NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service (Department of Commerce)

No-Build Alternative or “No-Action Alternative” – Option of maintaining the status quo by not building transportation improvements. Usually results in eventual deterioration of existing transportation facilities. Serves as a baseline for comparison of “Build” Alternatives.

Non-Attainment Areas – Parishes that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards; ranked by the severity of their problem as marginal, moderate, serious, severe or extreme. In accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, these areas must take specific emission reduction measures.

Non-Point Source Pollution – Non-point source pollution, unlike pollution from industrial sources, does not come from a single outflow pipe. As rainfall moves over and through the ground, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, and causes water quality impairment.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – Announcement in the Federal Register advising interested parties that an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and circulated for a given project.

NPS – National Park Service (Department of the Interior)

NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service) (Department of Agriculture)

NRHP or NR – National Register of Historic Places

NWI – National Wetlands Inventory



O

O-D – Origin and Destination Study

OEP – Office of Environment and Planning (Federal Highway Administration)

Open House – An informal, unstructured Public Meeting or Hearing during which information stations with exhibits convey important project information and DOTD and consultant personnel are available to answer the public's questions.

Opening Year – The specified future year for opening of the project, taking into consideration projected volumes of traffic.

P

PFC – Project Finance Committee. Also referred to as the “Banker”.

Plans – Technical drawings, which show the location, character, and dimensions of prescribed project work, including layouts, profiles, cross-sections and other details.

PMDD – Project Manager from the Project Development Division

PMPP – Project Manager from the Office of Planning and Programming

POCs – Point(s) of Contact

Point Source Pollutant – Point source pollutants are those that flow directly into a surface water source from specific locations, such as a pipe or trench/ditch. Examples include storm drains, sewer overflows, and municipal/industrial wastewater discharges.

Practicable Alternative – Practicable alternatives to a project as defined by 40 CFR 230.3(q) are those available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes. (40 CFR 230 is also known as the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines).

Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) – A document, generally a completed 404 Application, which must be submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers prior to commencing an activity authorized by a Nationwide Permit.

Program and Project Management System (PPMS) – A computerized system for project scheduling, monitoring, and control. The system tracks project time and cost and produces reports on the project progress.

Project Finance Committee (PFC) – A DOTD committee whose function is to provide a structured and formal financial planning, monitoring, analysis, and decision support service in the improved DOTD project development process. This committee is also referred to as the “Banker”.

Project Manager (PM) – The project manager is responsible for carrying out the individual projects by insuring that all project activities are completed in accordance with time and budget requirements and at the highest level of quality. In most cases, a project manager from the Office of Planning and Programming (PMPP) and a project manager from the Project Development Division (PMDD) will be involved.



Project Plan – A document summarizing the necessary steps required for the successful management of a project.

Project Scoping – A process designed to examine a proposed project early in the NEPA environmental analysis/review process, and is intended to identify the range of issues raised by the proposed project and to outline feasible alternatives or mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant environmental effects.

Project Team – The project team is an assembly of specialists that come together to work on a specific project. Each team member is selected because of his or her unique talents and capabilities.

P.S. & E. Submission – The reference given to a transmittal of plans, specifications, and estimates made from a preparing office to the DOTD for review and processing. This transmittal includes all written material and engineering data necessary to place a construction project under contract. These submissions are reviewed for accuracy and completeness prior to bid, and for certain major federal aid projects are provided to the Federal Highway Administration for final approval.

Public Hearing – A hearing designed to afford the public the fullest opportunity to express support of, opposition to, or comment on a transportation project. It occurs at the conclusion of the DEIS for all NEPA projects. Documentation is required.

Public Involvement (PI) – Coordination events and informational materials geared toward public participation in the Project Development Process. It occurs at varying times and a variant number

of times for any project to present project data to the public and accept feedback.

Public Meeting – An announced meeting conducted by transportation officials designed to facilitate public participation in the decision-making process and to assist the public in gaining an informed view of a proposed project during the Project Development Process.

R

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Record of Decision (ROD) – A document prepared by the Division Office of the Federal Highway Administration that presents the basis for selecting and approving a specific transportation proposal that has been evaluated through the NEPA process. Typically, the ROD identifies the alternative selected in the Final EIS, the alternatives considered, measures to minimize harm, monitoring or enforcement programs, and an itemized list of commitments and mitigation measures.

The Red Book – In 1985, the FHWA, COE, EPA, USFWS, and NMFS jointly convened a workgroup to develop guidance entitled "*Applying the Section 404 Permit Process to Federal-aid Highway Projects*". Better known as the "Red Book", this document provides numerous measures to improve interagency coordination on Federal-aid highway projects, emphasizes innovative and cost-effective approaches, and integrates the NEPA and Section 404 permit processes. On May 1, 1992, the U.S. DOT, EPA, and the Department of the Army issued a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) entitled "*Implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)*". This MOA made the Red Book official policy for U.S. DOT, EPA, and COE

and established initiatives to improve the regulation and reduce inefficiencies under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act without diminishing protection of the nation's valuable aquatic resources.

Resource Agencies – Governmental Agencies such as USCOE, USEPA, USFWS, LDNR, LDEQ. Federal and state agencies that review regulated projects for their consistency and sensitivity to conservational and environmental laws and policies. Several resource agencies also possess regulatory power.

ROD – Record of Decision

ROW or R/W (Right-of-Way) – A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

S

Scope and Budget Memorandum – A document project is Stage 1 that includes a description of the project and the selected alternative; funding estimates for full project implementation; a list of commitments, agreements, and permits; and approval signatures.

Scope of Services – A detailed, written listing of tasks prepared in advance of engineering and environmental work to define requirements of studies. A scope of services is provided to prospective consultant firms prior to the initiation of studies to aid in preparing estimates of working hours, schedules, and costs required to prepare, complete, and deliver the work described.

Scoping Field Review – A site visit conducted by the DOTD and other appropriate parties to define a project's scope of work and to evaluate a variety of circumstances involved with the proposed project. These

circumstances may include: engineering parameters, involvement of environmental resources, and required public involvement.

SCS – Soil Conservation Service (Department of Agriculture). The SCS was abolished pursuant to a 1994 act that reorganized the Department of Agriculture. Its functions were acquired by the newly established Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Secondary/Indirect Effects – A general term to define impacts which are caused by a specific action and which take place later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Secondary effects can be indeterminate, may not be easily recognized, and can be difficult to identify and evaluate.

Section 4(f) – 49 USC 303 (originally Section 4(f) of the DOT Act of 1966 which specified that special effort is to be made to preserve the natural beauty of public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites and is binding to programs administered by Federal DOT agencies.) Administrative action by which FHWA confirms that, on the basis of extensive studies and analysis, there are no “prudent and feasible” alternatives to the taking of land from resources protected under Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act, as amended (49 USC 303). These resources include: parks or recreation areas that are publicly owned or open to the public, publicly owned wildlife or waterfowl refuges, or any significant historic sites.

Section 6(f) – 16 USC 303 (originally Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 which established restrictions on the use of land acquired with funds authorized under the LWCF Act and administered by DOI.) A provision in the Federal Land and Water

Conservation Fund Act that protects public recreational properties developed or enhanced using federal funding supplied to states or municipalities under the act by requiring replacement of lands converted to non-recreational uses. Proposed transportation projects that affect such lands require a study and an analysis of alternatives to serve as the basis for a Section 6(f) finding by the US Department of the Interior. Generally requires replacement of 6(f) land taken for a project.

Section 10 – 33 USC 403. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 10 established authority to issue permits for obstructions or alterations of navigable waters of the United States. Permit program administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 106 – 36 CFR 800. Review process established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Section 106 Procedures – Procedures based on Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which governs the identification, evaluation, and protection of historical and archaeological resources affected by state and federal projects. Principal areas identified include required evaluations to determine the presence or absence of sites, the eligibility based on National Register of Historic Places criteria and the significance of the effect of a proposed project upon such a site.

Section 109 – 23 USC 109. National Highway System Designation Act.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification – Required by Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act for projects involving the discharge of

materials into surface waters, including wetlands. The applicant must demonstrate that activities will comply with water quality standards and other provisions of federal and state law and regulations regarding conventional and non-conventional pollutants, new source performance standards, and toxic pollutants. Permits are issued by the LDEQ.

Section 404 Alternatives Analysis – Examines practical alternatives to the possible discharge of dredged or fill material into certain aquatic ecosystems, such as wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows or other special aquatic systems. “Practical” means “available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology and logistics in light of overall project purposes.” Criteria guiding such an analysis are derived from the provisions of Section 404(b)(1) of the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act as amended in 1977. The analysis is performed during the Stage 1 environmental process and is required before the issuance of a permit by the US Army Corps of Engineers for the discharge of dredged or fill materials.

Section 404 – 33 USC 1357-1376. Established a permit program to be administered by the US Army Corps of Engineers under guidelines by EPA to protect the nation’s waters from dredged and fill material.

Section 404 Permit – A US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) permit to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the US pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1344). The types of permits that may be issued are:

Individual Permit – COE authorization that is issued following a case-by-case evaluation of a specific project involving the proposed discharge(s) in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 323-325

and a determination that the proposed discharge is in the public interest pursuant to 33 CFR 320.33 CFR 323.2(g).

General Permit – COE authorization that is issued on a nationwide or regional basis for a category or categories of activities when:

- 1) Those activities are substantially similar in nature and cause only minimal individual and cumulative environmental impacts.
- 2) The general permit would result in avoiding unnecessary duplication of regulatory control exercised by another Federal, state, or local agency provided it has been determined that the environmental consequences of the action are individually and cumulatively minimal. (See 33 CFR 325.2(e) and 33 CFR 330). 33 CFR 322.2(f) and 323.2(h).

Regional Permit – Regional permits are a type of general permit. They may be issued by a division or district engineer after compliance with the other procedures of the Section 404 permit regulations. If the public interest so requires, the issuing authority may condition the regional permit to require a case-by-case reporting and acknowledgment system. However, no separate applications or other authorization documents will be required. 33 CFR 325.2(e)(2) and 33 CFR 325.5(c)(1).

Nationwide Permit – Nationwide permits are a type of general permit and represent COE authorizations that have been issued by the regulation (33 CFR 330) for certain specified activities nationwide. If certain conditions are met, the specified activities can take place

without the need for an individual or regional permit 33 CFR 325.2(e)(1).

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act – requires approval by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) prior to the placement of any fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

SEE – Social, Economic, Environmental impacts of a project.

SEIS – Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Sensitive Species – Plant or animal species which are (1) Federal listed or proposed threatened or endangered species; (2) bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; (3) species protected under State endangered species laws and regulations, plant protection laws and regulations, Fish and Game codes, or species of special concern listings and policies, or (4) species recognized by national, state, or local environmental organizations (e.g. The Nature Conservancy).

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office or State Historic Preservation Officer

Significant Impacts – Any number of social, environmental, or economic effects or influences that may result from the implementation of a transportation improvement; classified as direct, secondary, or cumulative which significantly affect the human environment. The FHWA mandates environmental documents based upon the significance of impacts. In most cases, Environmental Impact Statement projects involve significant impacts. Both context and

intensity as described in 40 CFR 1508.27 are important when determining significance.

SIP – State Implementation Plan

Smart Growth – Managing development and change to maximize positive benefits, minimize negative impacts, and maintain a strong community quality of life.

Sole Source Aquifer – As defined by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, a groundwater source that represents the principle source of a water supply for a community or region that, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.

SR – State Route

Summary of Environmental Commitments – Design commitments made during the environmental evaluation and study process to moderate or lessen impacts from the proposed action. These measures may include planning and development commitments, environmental measures, right-of-way improvements, and agreements with resource or other agencies to effect construction or post construction action.

T

TA – Technical Advisory. Typically refers to FHWA T6640.8A (Revised 1987) guidance for preparing and processing environmental and Section 4(f) documents.

TCM – Transportation Control Measure. Transportation Control Measure encompasses elements of both "transportation system management" (TSM) and "transportation demand management"

(TDM). Transportation system management generally refers to the use of low capital-intensive transportation improvements to increase the efficiency of transportation facilities and services. These can include carpool and vanpool programs, parking management, traffic flow improvements, high occupancy vehicle lanes, and park-and-ride lots. Transportation demand management generally refers to policies, programs, and actions that are directed towards decreasing the use of single occupant vehicles. TDM also can include activities to encourage shifting or spreading peak travel periods. In practice, there is considerable overlap among these concepts and TCM, TSM and TDM are often used interchangeably.

TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178) authorized highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for the 6-year period 1998-2003. TEA-21 built on the initiatives established in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). This Act combined the continuation and improvement of current programs with new initiatives to meet the challenges of improving safety, protecting and enhancing communities and the natural environment, and advancing America's economic growth and competitiveness domestically and internationally through efficient and flexible transportation.

Team Leader – For the Stage 1 Environmental Process the Project Manager from the Office of Planning and Programming (PMPP) will serve as the team leader even though the project may also have a Project Manager from the Project Development Division (PMDD). For Stages 3, 4 and 5, the PMDD will serve as the team leader.



TIP – Transportation Improvement Program. A staged, multiyear, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with the metropolitan transportation plan.

TRB – Transportation Research Board

TSM – Transportation Systems Management is an alternative that evaluates methods to make the existing system more efficient and is evaluated prior to new roadway construction alternatives

U

USC – United States Code (Federal law)

USCG – United States Coast Guard (Department of Homeland Security)

USCOE – United States Army Corps of Engineers (Department of Defense)

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

USDOT – United States Department of Transportation

USFS – United States Forest Service (Department of Agriculture)

USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior)

USGS – United States Geological Survey

V

VE – Value Engineering is a process involving the review of the project's features by the transportation agency and contractor to identify ways to improve quality, foster innovation, and control costs.

W

Waters of the U.S. – Water bodies subject to US Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction. They include all interstate and intrastate waters such as lakes, streams (including intermittent streams) and wetlands.

Well Head Protection Area – The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well, well field, spring or infiltration gallery supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach the water well or well field.

Wetlands – Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands typically include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas 33 CFR 328.3(b); 40 CFR 230.3(t).

Wetland Delineation – Provides both written and illustrated data to define the boundaries of those topographic features within a study area which meet the federal definition of “wetland” as contained in 33 CFR 328.3(b). A delineation report represents the first step in the overall wetland study process, which evaluates the importance of a wetland, and ultimately assesses the effects of a project on a wetland. Currently wetlands are delineated in accordance with the 1987 US Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. The report may be included as a part of an Ecological Survey Report for the specific purpose of wetland delineation.

Federal Resource Agency Website Guide

Agencies And Organizations	Acronym Or Abbreviation	Website
Advisory Council on Historical Preservation	ACHP	http://www.achp.gov/
Bureau of Land Management	BLM	http://www.blm.gov/nhp/
Council on Environmental Quality	CEQ	http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/
Department of Homeland Security	DHS	http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	http://www.epa.gov/
Federal Aviation Administration	FAA	http://www.faa.gov/
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA	http://www.fema.gov/
Federal Highway Administration	FHWA	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov
Federal Highway Administration Louisiana Division	FHWA-LA	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ladiv/navig.htm
Federal Register	FR	http://www.archives.gov/
Federal Transit Administration	FTA	http://www.fta.dot.gov/



Federal Resource Agency Website Guide (cont.)

Agencies And Organizations	Acronym Or Abbreviation	Website
Legal Information Institute <i>Useful for viewing federal statutes</i>	LII	http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/
National Archives and Records Administration <i>Useful for viewing federal regulations</i>	NARA	http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/
National Forest Service	USFS	http://www.fs.fed.us/
National Marine Fisheries Service	NMFS	http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/
National Park Service	NPS	http://www.nps.gov/
Natural Resource Conservation Service	NRCS	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov
US Access Board	Access Board	http://www.access-board.gov
US Army Corps of Engineers	COE or USCOE	http://www.usace.army.mil
US Coast Guard	USCG	http://www.uscg.mil/USCG.shtm
US Coast Guard 8th District	USCG D8	http://www.uscg.mil/d8/
US Department of Justice	USDOJ	http://www.usdoj.gov/



Federal Resource Agency Website Guide (cont.)

Agencies And Organizations	Acronym Or Abbreviation	Website
US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration	FHWA	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
US Fish and Wildlife Service	USFWS	http://www.fws.gov/
USDA Forestry Service	USFS	http://www.fs.fed.us/
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	NRCS	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/
Wilderness Information Network		http://www.wilderness.net/



State Resource Agency Website Guide

Agencies And Organizations	Acronym Or Abbreviation	Website
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	LA DAF	http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Division of Archaeology	LA DCRT-DA	http://www.crt.state.la.us/crt/ocd/arch/homepage/index.htm
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Division of Historic Preservation	LA DCRT- DHP	http://www.crt.state.la.us/crt/ocd/hp/ocdhp.htm
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Office of State Parks	LA DCRT-OSP	http://www.lastateparks.com/
Department of Environmental Quality	LA DEQ	http://www.deq.state.la.us/
Department of Environmental Quality, Hazardous Waste Division	LA DEQ-HWD	http://www.deq.state.la.us/
Department of Environmental Quality, Inactive and Abandoned Sites Division	LA DEQ-IASD	http://www.deq.state.la.us/
Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division	LA DEQ-WQD	http://www.deq.state.la.us/
Department of Natural Resources	LA DNR	http://www.dnr.state.la.us/
Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Division	LA DNR-CMD	http://www.dnr.state.la.us/crm/coastmgt/cmdpage.html
Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation	LA DNR-OC	http://www.dnr.state.la.us/CONS/Conserv.ssi
Department of Transportation & Development	DOTD	http://www.dotd.state.la.us/
Department of Wildlife & Fish	LA WL&F	http://www.wlf.state.la.us/apps/netgear/page1.asp
Department of Wildlife & Fish, Natural Heritage Program	LA WL&F-NHP	http://www.wlf.state.la.us/apps/netgear/index.asp?cn=lawlf&pid=569



Environmental Permits and Approvals

Permit or Approval	Responsible Agency	Condition Requiring	Statutory Authority
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	FHWA and DOTD	Activities that require federal permits, approvals, or funding trigger NEPA procedural and documentation requirements.	42 USC 4321 23 CFR 771 40 CFR 1500-1508
U.S. Dept. of Transportation Act - Section 4(f)	FHWA and DOTD	Use of park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites of national, state, or local significance triggers Section 4(f) procedural and documentation requirements.	49 USC 303
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act - Section 6(f)	FHWA and DOTD	Use of lands purchased with LWCFA funds triggers Section 6(f) procedural and documentation requirements.	16 USC 460
Historic Preservation Act - Section 106	DOTD and SHPO	Potential impacts to historic or archaeological properties trigger Section 106 procedural and documentation requirements.	16 USC 470 Sec. 106 36 CFR 800



Environmental Permits and Approvals (cont.)

Permit or Approval	Responsible Agency	Condition Requiring	Statutory Authority
General Bridge Act of 1946	US Coast Guard	Bridges and causeways in navigable waters, including all tidally influenced streams.	33 USC 525
Rivers and Harbors Act - Section 10	COE	Obstruction, alteration, or improvement of any navigable water (e.g., rechanneling, piers, wharves, dolphins, bulkheads, buoys).	Rivers & Harbors Act, Section 10 33 USC 403
Clean Water Act - Section 401 Water Quality Certification	DOTD and EPA	Activity requiring a federal permit/license for discharge into navigable waters.	CWA Sec 401
Clean Water Act - Section 402 NPDES Permit	DOTD and LA DEQ	Discharge of pollutants into state waters, including wetlands and groundwater. Municipal Stormwater Discharge, Industrial Stormwater, Construction Stormwater, or Sand/Gravel permits may be required, depending on the activity.	CWA Sec 402
Clean Water Act - Section 404 Individual and Nationwide Permits	COE, EPA, US Coast Guard	Discharging, dredging, or placing fill material within waters of the US or adjacent wetlands.	CWA Sec 404 33 USC 1344 33 CFR 330.5 & 330.6



Environmental Permits and Approvals (cont.)

Permit or Approval	Responsible Agency	Condition Requiring	Statutory Authority
Coastal Zone Management Certificate	LA DNR	Applicants for federal permits/licenses are required to certify that the activity will comply with the state's Coastal Zone Management program (Shoreline Management Act).	CZMA Sec 6217 16 USC 1451 et seq. 15 CFR 923-930
Threatened and Endangered Species	USFWS/NMFS	Threatened and endangered species consultation is required for all Federally authorized, funded, or permitted projects that may affect listed species or designated critical habitat.	16 USC 1531-1543
Wetlands Report	COE	Impact to lowlands covered with shallow and sometimes temporary/intermittent waters (e.g., swamps, marshes, bogs, sloughs, potholes).	49 USC 1651 EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	NPS	No specific permits are required for projects in wild and/or scenic river corridors, but coordination with agency with jurisdiction over the resource is required.	16 USC 1271
Louisiana Scenic River Permit	LA WL&F	Crossing of water course designated as Natural and Scenic River by roads, pipelines, utilities	Louisiana Scenic Rivers Act of 1988, No. 947



Environmental Permits and Approvals (cont.)

Permit or Approval	Responsible Agency	Condition Requiring	Statutory Authority
Farmland Conversion	NRCS	NRCS Form AD1006 approval may be required if project entails conversion of farmlands.	USC 4201 7 CFR 650 Forest Practices Application
Archaeological Resources Protection Permit	Tribes Federal landowners, e.g. BLM, COE, NPS	Excavation or removal of archeological resources from tribal or federal land.	43 CFR 7.6 – 7.11
Airport/Highway Clearance	FAA (Federal)	Airspace intrusion by a highway facility (i.e. proposed construction in the vicinity of public use or military airports) may require FAA notification.	FHPM 6-1-1-2 FAA Regs. p.77



Acronyms

Acronym	Organization
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Federal)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	US Army Corps of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act (Federal)
EO	Executive Order
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act (Federal)
FAA	Federal Aviation Authority
FACA	Federal Action Community Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Federal)
LWCFA	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (Federal)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Dept. of Commerce)
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (Dept. of Agriculture)
ROW	Right of Way
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Federal)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USFS	US Forest Service
USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Interior)

Environmental Statutes and Regulations

Abbreviations	Common Name	Codification	Implementing Regulations
	American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 1978	PL 95-341; 92 Stat. 469	
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	PL 336-101	23 CFR 652
	Antiquities Act, 1906	16 USC 431	
	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, 1974	16 USC 469; PL 93-291	
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 1979	16 USC 470; PL 93-95	43 CFR 3
	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	USC 16-5a WAC 232-12-292	
	Civil Rights Act	USC 42-20 et al	
CAA & CAAA	Clean Air Act and Amendments	42 USC 7901 et seq.	
CWA	Clean Water Act (Water Pollution Control Act)	33 USC 1251 et seq.	33 CFR 26
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act	16 USC 1451	15 CFR 923-930
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	42 USC 103	
Section 4(f)	Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f)	49 USC 303	23 CFR 771
	Design, Arts, and Architecture Program	DOT Order 5610C, revised	
	Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981	PL 97-34	
ESA	Endangered Species Act, 1973	16 USC 35	
	Environmental Justice	President's EO 12898	
	FAA Regulations		FAR Part 77.13(a)(2)



Environmental Statutes and Regulations (cont.)

Abbreviations	Common Name	Codification	Implementing Regulations
FPPA	Farmlands Protection Policy Act 7	7 USC 4201-4209	
	Federal Highway Act	23 USC 109(h)	
	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	16 USC 661-667(e)	
Magnuson-Stevens Act	Fisheries Conservation & Management Act, 1976	16 USC 1800	
	Floodplain Management President's	EO 11988	
	Forest Management Act	16 USC 1604(g)(3)(B)	
	Highway Beautification Act, 1965		23 CFR 750
Section 106	Historic Preservation Act, 1966; Amended 1976, 1980, 1992, 1999, 2000	16 USC 470, PL 89-655	36 CFR 800
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, 1991	23 USC 101(g) – 133(b)	40 CFR 93 (CEQ) 23 CFR 450 (FHWA)
Section 6(f)	Land & Water Conservation Fund Act	16 USC 460L 4-11; PL 88-578	
	Marine Mammal Protection Act	USC 16-31	
	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USC 16-7-11	
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	42 USC 4231; PL 91-90	40 CFR 1500.1 (CEQ); 23 CFR 771 (FHWA)
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	PL 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048	
	Noise Control Act, 1972	42 USC 4901 et seq. 23 USC 109i	24 CFR 772
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act	29 CFR 1910	

Environmental Statutes and Regulations (cont.)

Abbreviations	Common Name	Codification	Implementing Regulations
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Hazardous Waste Amendments		40 CFR 280, 281 40 CFR 61
	Rivers and Harbors Act, 1899	33 USC 403	
	Safe Drinking Water Act, 1974 Amendmened,1986 and 1999	42 USC 6A; PL 104-182	
	Section 4(f)	See Dept. of Transportation Act	23 CFR 771.135(d)
	Section 6(f)	See Land & Conservation Fund Act	16 USC 460L 4- 11; PL 88-578
	Section 106	See Historic Preservation Act	30 CFR 800
STURAA	Surface Transportation & Uniform Relocation Assistance Act, 1987	23 USC 144 (o)	
TRA	Tax Reform Act, 1986	PL 99-514	
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act	15 USC 2601-2629	
	Trails System Act	16 USC 1241 – 1249	
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century	PL 105-178	
	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act	PL 91-646	
	Utility Relocation Reimbursement		23 CFR 645
	Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)	33 USC 1251 et seq.	33 CFR 26
	Wetland Mitigation Banking	President's EO 11990, DOT Order 5660.1A	
	Wetland Protection	16 USC 28	
	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	16 USC 1131-1136	

